

BEAR THAT
WALKS LIKE
MAN WINING

German Forces in the East
Have Little Success Again
at the Russians-Terrible
Galacia Fight.

REAR OF GERMANS IS
THREATENED BY RUSSIA

Duma Speaker Says Aim of
Russian People to Gain
Possession of Constantinople
And Bosphorus.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—Under midwinter conditions the Russians and Austro-German armies are fighting another series of battles for the possession of Carpathian passes, which will decide whether the Russian troops commence another invasion of Hungary or will be compelled to evacuate that part of Galicia as they have done Bukovina.

Two Russian officials claim they have thus far had all the better of the fighting. The Russian right wing at any rate, succeeded in crossing the mountains, for it has been engaged in battle near Bartfeld and Svidnik, which are on the Hungarian side of the Carpathians, on the edge of the plains which sweep down to Budapest. This army, too, threatens the rear of the Austro-Germans, who, having entered Lupkow Pass to the east, have suffered severe losses in battle with another Russian force which is awaiting them there. The hardest fighting, however, has taken place on the Galician side of Tschukotka Pass, where Sunday the Austro-Germans captured the heights in the region of Kosowka, only to be driven from them after a bayonet fight. Russian reports described it as being "without precedent in history." The battle is said by correspondents to have been terrific.

The Allies are reported to be making slow progress along the coast of Belgium. The capture of Great Dune obtained considerable advantage, as from it almost the entire east as far as Ostend can be controlled by artillery.

In the battle at Kosowka the Germans brought up the best reinforcements to aid the Austrian army and themselves led the attack. Backed by heavy artillery they assaulted the Russian position on the heights, but found themselves under terrible fire from the Russians on parallel hills and were cut off from the main German column. They then attacked the Russian infantry, who drove them back at the point of the bayonet. The attack followed a counter-attack until the Russians remained the old positions, leaving the slopes, according to their report, "littered with the bodies of dead Germans."

The fighting here seems to have been as desperate and as sanguinary as that before the Warsaw lines during last week, so far as can be judged by official and unofficial reports, and to have been just as unsuccessful for the Germans. The latter now have resumed the offensive on the southern border of east Prussia, and as a result another important battle is developing in that region. Of the battle in the northern part of east Prussia, neither official speaks.

At the extreme end of the line, in Bukovina, the Russians are falling back before the superior Austrian forces but still hold the greater part of that province. From Rome comes the report that the Russians reached Wloclawek, on the lower Vistula, 35 miles southeast of Thorn. If this is correct, it suggests that the Russians, who were reported at Sierpce, made a move which may enable them to interfere with the transfer of troops from Poland to east Prussia, as Wloclawek is on the railway from Lodz to Thorn.

There is little or no fighting in Flanders, France or Alsace, although the artillery and airmen continue active. It is believed the Germans are preparing for another attack on the British line near Labasse, which, if successful, will open the door to the French coast, from which the Germans hope to threaten England.

Speeches in the Russian Duma, in which the possession of Constantinople is spoken of as the ambition of the Russian people, caused little or no discussion here.

WHERE TURKS HOPE
TO BECOME MASTERS

A big Turkish army is in the vicinity of the Suez canal, and has already fought several engagements with the British colonial troops guarding the famous waterway. The Turks, who are led by German generals, have been unsuccessful in their attacks thus far.

FRIENDLY NOTES
SENT TO TWO
NATIONS

One is Dispatched to England
And one to Germany—Both
Are Friendly in Spirit And
In Text.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The United States sent a note to Great Britain making friendly observations on the use by British ships of neutral flags and at the same time dispatched a communication to Germany inquiring what steps would be taken by the German naval commanders to verify the identity of ships flying neutral flags in the recently proclaimed zones of war around England and Ireland. The introduction of the submarine into warfare produces a situation not covered by existing declaration of international law, but the United States made it clear, it is understood, that attack on a vessel flying the American flag without first ascertaining such use to be fictitious, could not but be viewed gravely by the American government and bring about serious complications.

Both notes, which are to be presented by the American ambassadors at London and Berlin, are brief and couched in a friendly spirit. Neither makes a protest but each points out how recent developments may seriously embarrass the voyages of neutral ships on the high seas, which always has been considered free to them in times of war as well as in peace.

Bryan declined to discuss either communication, but probably the text of both or a paraphrase will be made public as soon as the telegrams reach their respective destinations. The course of the American government has been more or less foretold by the president, who pointed out to callers that while there is no rule of international law against the use of a neutral flag by a belligerent vessel, the rise often having been resorted to in times of war, nevertheless it was regarded as proper under the circumstances, to make representations on the dangers to neutral ships which might ensue from such changes in flag during the voyage of a belligerent ship.

CHRISTENING MARCH 16.

NEWPORT NEWS, Feb. 10.—The new super-dreadnought, Pennsylvania, will be launched March 16.

COMMITTEE
WORK DURING
SHUT DOWN
OTHER SIDE

Every Part of Capitol Building
Is Thoroughly Fumigated
By City, County and State
Authorities.

COMMITTEES UTILIZE
TIME TO ADVANTAGE

Favor Found in Doyle En-
forcement Bill—Mine Tax
Bill Making Friends—Kin-
ney Bill Hearings.

PHOENIX, Feb. 10.—Upstairs and down, and in all the corridors and rooms of Arizona's capital, was fumigated today. Heads of the health departments of the city, county and state participated in the festivities. Governor Hunt announced, last evening, he was going to remain away until the fumigation had time to be effective, and it is said was today at Tucson attending a meeting of the board of regents, and would tomorrow go to Florence, where he will pass out a number of pardons, which had been recommended by the state board of pardons. When the fumigation plans were complete it was discovered that there was an insufficient supply of disinfectant candles in all Phoenix, but the available supply was purchased together with the local supply of formaldehyde. Tonight the capitol building is "wide open" and it is thought tomorrow morning the halls and offices will be tenable.

At the post office, Representative Briscoe is reported doing nicely while Buck Lanier, the suspect, has been pronounced not to be subject to the disease.

Today was not lost, so far as legislative procedure is concerned, for at the Hotel Adams twelve committees held all day sessions, accomplishing much more work than had they been in their usual places of meeting, and subject to interruptions. Interest centered around the meeting of the labor committee of the house and senate before which delegations from Bisbee, Clifton, Ray, Jerome and Prescott appeared, and entered protests against the enactment of the Claypool-Kinney bill. The bill of house, however, indicates that it is still in favor with members of that body, although it is conceded on all sides that there is majority against the bill in the senate.

The state temperance federation held meeting, appointing a delegation to go before the legislature in support of the Powers-Drachman prohibition enforcement bill, and urge that the bill be passed without unnecessary amendment or delay. Indications are that their efforts will prove futile, the members preferring the Doyle bill, possibly without the provision permitting the sale of four per cent alcoholic beverages, cutting this to two per cent and probably eliminating the shipment of liquor into the state for personal use.

The mine tax bill has gained strength over adjournment and it seems probable that with an amendment, the measure will be passed before the end of the week, and had agreement as to its terms will be settled in conference.

JAPANESE AMBASSADOR
SPEAKS ON RELATIONS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—"Japan is looking to America with strong confidence for a solution of all troubles," said Baron Chinda, the Japanese ambassador to the United States at a dinner given by Daniels in honor of Admiral Dewey, the Japanese representative to the Panama Pacific Exposition. The remark was interpreted by the other diners as applying to the European war.

The dinner was given aboard the presidential yacht, Mayflower. Chinda spoke in reply to speeches by Daniels and Bryan, in which they expressed friendship for Japan and confidence in her hope for a continuance of friendly relations with the United States. The ambassador said he was thankful for the expressions of the secretaries and indulged fully, their hopes of a continuance of good will and friendly relations. Bryan said America's faith in the Japanese spirit of peace was never shattered.

MOOSERS GO
OVER TO THE
OTHER SIDE

Senator Keyon and Norris
Flop to Republican and
Insurgent Democratic Sup-
port in the Senate.

LONGEST SESSION IN
HISTORY OF THE SENATE

President Confers with House
Leaders Relative to Intro-
duction of Weeks' Measure
In Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 10.—Two Progressive senators, Norris and Keyon, holding the balance of power, deserted the regular Democrats, as their fight for the anti-trust bill's purchase bill and caused an adjournment of the senate for the longest continuous session in its history. This makes the fate of the bill more uncertain than ever. Adjournment, after fifteen hours and eleven minutes of a constant day and night debate came on the motion of Senator O'Gorman, Senators Norris and Keyon, who supported the bill, cast the deciding votes carry the motion forty-eight to forty-six. Leading members of the senate and house conceded that an extra session seems inevitable. Administration leaders will not yet admit the bill is lost but are disappointed over the desertion of the Progressives.

Tomorrow the administration forces plan to press Senator Fletcher's motion to recommend the bill to the commerce committee with instructions to amend to satisfy the Progressives. It is believed, however, that both Senators Norris and Keyon will again vote with the Republicans to recommend the bill without instructions. Senator O'Gorman, says the Democrats' insurrectionist aid means death to the ship purchase bill. The President is said to have expected a break in the senate and has been conferring relative to action by the house.

The insurgent Democrats, headed by Senator Hardwick, suggested a compromise to unite the Democratic party in a renewed effort to pass the bill. It was suggested that after the termination of the bill that the insurgents propose to amend so as to provide that the proposed government ship purchase enterprise shall terminate at a stated period after the close of the European war and that the purchase of interned belligerent ships be prohibited.

If Democrats are united on such a measure it will drive away the Progressives who favor government ownership but it might stop the Republican filibuster. Some Republican leaders admitted such a course would remove the most objectionable features.

The tentative program in the house, after the president's conference with leaders, is said to be to take up the week's bill, striking out everything after the enactment clause, and adding the Gore substitute ship purchase bill. This will be passed as quickly as possible, under a special rule. This bill will then be sent to the senate and kept there until the end of the session, if necessary. If no action is taken then an extra session will be called. It is proposed that since the extra session may be called Congress might as well drop the ship bill now, and take up appropriation measures.

WILHELMINA WILL GO
TO THE PRIZE COURT

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The British foreign office decided, after an investigation of the cargo of the American steamship Wilhelmina, that it must go through the prize court. The ship may depart from Falmouth as soon as the cargo is discharged. It is officially confirmed that the Wilhelmina was neither conveyed nor ordered into Falmouth but was forced to make port because of damage suffered in storms while crossing the Atlantic.

NATIONAL BANK FOR FLAG

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The comptroller of the treasury received the application of the following persons to organize the Northern Arizona Bank, with a capital of \$100,000: E. T. McConaigle, J. A. Lyons, J. L. Amundson, J. H. Hennessey and J.

MAXINE ELLIOTT PLAYS ROLE IN WAR



Photo shows Maxine Elliott, the actress, directing the work of fitting up a barge. With this vessel she is now traversing the Yser canal with food and clothing for the destitute Belgians.

MINOR OFFICIALS SAY
MOVES UP UPON
MERIT SOLELY

Western Railroad Officials
Testify Before Federal
Commission—Distorted Con-
ditions Charged.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 10.—"Distorted conditions, caused by the steady wage increases to unskilled employees, while the minor officials are advancing by merit alone," is described as dangerous by J. W. Higgins, general manager of the Missouri Pacific system before the federal board arbitration in hearing the demands of engineers against the western railroads. He said demands of one body were followed by demands of all other classes of employees resulting in wage increases over three millions yearly to the Missouri Pacific between February 1907 and December 1910. He declared some engineers received more than the foreman and superintendents who were their superior officers.

He called the attention of the testimony of President Carter of the Firemen's Brotherhood that the next wage movement would be broader "showing a new movement was contemplated before this one was completed."

"In my years of experience," he said, "invariably the case of each increase in this class means increases to all classes, organized and unorganized."

"We don't see how it can be extended a conspiracy to keep men off the pay roll but said a rigid investigation of applicants was demanded by consideration of public safety, and also because many letters of recommendation, presented, were found to be forged. He said there were many places where applications could get letters of recommendation for two dollars a piece. Digressions into details caused Charles Nagel, one of the arbitrators to remark: "If we attempt to settle all disputes raised here we merely raise questions for future arbitrations."

"I can promise," interposed Warren S. Stone, Grand Chief of the Brotherhood of Engineers, "that if railroad managers try to apply this award as they did in 1910 this board will surely meet again."

BLANK CHECK GRANTED

LONDON, Feb. 10.—After two days of debate, during which time matters in connection with the war were discussed, the house of commons passed tonight without division, the army estimates for three million men, exclusive of Indians, and also by a "token" vote, provided for the pay of officers and men. By this the government will receive a blank check for this purpose.

Cunard Company Official Ac-
knowledges That Neutral
Flag was Used "For Few
Hours" Off Irish Coast.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—Officials of the Cunard Steamship Company admitted tonight that the steamer Carmania, which arrived from Liverpool today, flew a neutral flag for a time while clearing the Irish coast. The statement was made after a number of passengers declared that for nearly twenty-four hours, on January 31, the British liner flew the Stars and Stripes while passing through the Irish Sea. Captain Taylor, in command of the Orduna, declined to make a statement and said he was under an order from the British Admiralty not to talk.

Passengers on the liner asserted the American flag was flying at the mast, indicating the nationality of the vessel. On behalf of the line, denial was made during the day that the Orduna had flown the flag except at the foremast, it being explained that it is the custom for all ships to do this to indicate the country for which they are bound. The statement was given later at the offices of the Cunard line that it simply referred to the neutral flag (down) and did not specify its nationality. The statement said: "The Orduna left Liverpool flying a British flag at the stern and the United States flag, as customary, at the fore, and after leaving the bar, all flags were lowered. After leaving Queenstown, for about an hour and a half or two hours, she did fly a neutral flag while she was clearing the Irish coast. Officials of the line declined to amplify the statement."

PETITION CONGRESS TO
PAY THEIR FINES

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—An appeal to congress to appropriate about \$225,000 to pay the fines and costs imposed by the Supreme Court on 200 labor union members in the Danbury Hatters boycott case, and signed by the Connecticut delegation in the house, alleged that many of the defendants, if compelled to pay the fines, would be made paupers.

HURRICANE IN SAMOA

TUTUILA, American Samoa, Feb. 10.—The Manus Islands in American Samoa have been swept by a destructive hurricane. Not a house is standing. No deaths have been reported but the people lost everything. The food situation is serious and help is wanted.

DUVAL WEST
SENT SOUTH
BY WILSON

Former United States Attor-
ney at San Antonio Will In-
vestigate Conditions in
Southern Republic.

DUVAL IS FAMILIAR
WITH ALL CONDITIONS

Envoy Will not Take any De-
finite Proposals to Leaders
in Mexico—He Will go to
Vera Cruz First.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Duval West, former United States district attorney in San Antonio, is selected to go to Mexico as the personal representative of the president. The mission is similar to that of Paul Fuller, who some time ago conferred with various leaders and returned to this country with reports. It is understood that while West will point out the growing necessity of the permanent settlement of affairs in Mexico, he will not take any plan or suggestions from the United States. The Villa message stated the northern leader is expected to recapture Guadalupe within a day or two and then concentrate for an attack on Tampico.

The length of time West will spend in Mexico is not determined nor has any announcement been made as to whether he will see Carranza or Villa first. Eventually he will go to Mexico City there to operate with the Brazilian minister, who is caring for American interests. John Stillman is also acting for this government.

West lived a number of years ago in Mexico City and is understood to be generally familiar with the situation in the southern republic. After conferences with the president and Bryan, West left tonight for his home in San Antonio from which point he will probably go to Vera Cruz to talk with Carranza.

News of the military situation in Mexico, reaching the state department, is brief. Further reports of the defeat of the Carranza forces at Monterrey were received with the information that about 1,000 wounded troops were put on trains and sent from the scene to the border. Work on the fortifications at Tampico are "proceeding systematically," according to a department telegram, in anticipation of an attack by Villa forces. The gunboats Zarcamora and Libertad arrived with additional Carranza troops from Vera Cruz.

PRICE OF BREAD
DISCUSSED IN
NEW YORK

One Baker Says Regular
Sized Loaf Can not be Put
Out, at a Profit, for Either
Five or Six Cents.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—Hotel men, bakers and prominent merchants met at the call of Mayor Mitchell to discuss the rise in the price of bread here and to determine what measures can be taken, if any, to meet the situation. No definite agreement was reached, but the opinion was expressed that it might be possible to secure an agreement between big bakers and large dealers to maintain the regular price as an example to the smaller interests. Many bakers increased the price of bread from five to six cents with the prices of rolls, pies and cakes raised in proportion.

During the discussion representatives of one of the largest baking companies in New York asserted it was impossible that any baker could buy flour at present prices, make it up into bread and sell at a profit, for five or even six cents. George W. Perkins said it was the farmer who was holding wheat for the two dollar price on account of the war.